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HE ASHIAND TIN

"THE UNION, IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

VOL. XX.

ASHLAND, OHIO. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1865.

NO 29

Probate Notices, All Edito-ial and Local Rollers, per of A line, Advertisements Leaded, or In under the head of Special Notices, and I Column advertisements, will becharge or cent, in addition to the above.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, December 19. SENATE.

Mr. LANE, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill to amend a bill of last session to include those who have to twenty dollars per month pension for the loss of both feet. The bill passed. Mr. TRUMBULL gave notice of a

bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, so as to secure freedom to all persons within the United States and protect every individual in the full onjoyment of the rights of person and

property.
Mr. WILSON introduced a bill more effectually to provide for national de-fence by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States. It is his bill of February last, organizing the general militia system, and providing a mili-tary bureau of Government. The bill was referred to the Committee on Milita-

ry Affairs. Mr. DOOLITTLE introduced a bill in relation to the Freedmen's Bureau, which authorizes the President to extend and maintain a branch of that Bureau in any Stare in which slaves, have been emancipated by the operations of the war or the amendment of the Constitution; and also authorizes him to suspend its operations in, or withdraw the military forces from the States in which he is satisfied hostilities have ceased, the insurrection been suppressed, peace and order restored, and the civil authority estab-lished, and the laws so modified as to procure equal pretection to all persons in all their rights, without distinction of race or color, including the right to make contracts, sue or be sued, appear as witnesses, buy or sell real or personal estate, and all rights of property and personal liberty. The bill was referred to the

Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. TRUMBULL gave notice of a bil o colarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, so ss to secure freedom to all persons within the United States, and protect every individual in full enjoyment of the rights of person and property, and furnish him means of their

Mr. COWAN said a message has just been received from the President, in re sponse to a resolution calling for information as to the condition of the Stales lately in rebellion. He called for the reading of the message. The message of the President was then read as follows: PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the Senate of the United States :

ment of the United States, has been sup- uation of affairs in good faith. have been restored, post offices re-estab business, Partition cases and Execution of Deeds, Mortgages and Contracts. Office in instituted by the executive with a view whom I met that they not only accepted of inducing a resumption of the functions of the States comprehended in the decision arrived at as final, but now tions of the States comprehended in the Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkanrespective State governments, and are yielding obedience to the laws and the government of the United States with more willingness and greater promptitude sonably have been anticipated. The proposed Amendment to the Constitution providing for the abolition of slavery forover within the limits of the country, has been ratified by each one of these States, with the exception of Mississippi, from which no official information has been received, and in nearly all of them measures have been adopted, or are now pending, to confer upon the freedmen privileges which are essential to their comfort,

protection and security. -In Florida and Texas the people are ing their State Governments, and no Federal Government

rebellion the aspect of affairs is more tain order. promising than in view of all the circumstances could have been expected. new Hearse they will attend promptly to fun- people throughout the entite South allegiance to the Government, and to repair the devastations of war by a prompt should all be white troops. The reasons and cheerful return to peaceful pursuits. for this are obvious. Without mention-An abiding faith is entertained that their actions will conform to their professions, and that in acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws of the Uni ted States their loyalty will be unreserv- around. White troops generally excite edly given to the Government whose le- no opposition, and therefore a small numniency they cannot fail to appreciate, and whose fostering care will soon re-

store them to a condition of prosperity. It is true that in some of the States demoralizing effects of the war are to be seen in occasioned disorder, but these are them by the general Government, but rence, and are rapidly disappearing as late slave too, might be imbued with the the authority of the civil power is exiden that the property of his late master tended and sustained. Perplexing questions were naturally to be expected the great and sudden change in the rela-

ber of the community in which he has

From all the information in my possession : and from that which I have recently derived from the most reliable authority, I am induced to cherish the belief that personal animosity is surely and rapidly verging itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation, connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation, will result in a harmonious restoration of the States to the national

The report of Carl Schurz is herewith transmitted as requested by the Presi-The attention of the Senate is invited

to the accompanying report of Lieuten-ant General Grant, who recently made a tour of inspection through several of the States whose inhabitants participated in the rebellion.

ANDREW JOHNSON. [Signed] Washington, Dec 19, 1865. GEN. GRANT'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF U. S.) December 18, 1865.* His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States :

Sin : - In reply to your note of the 16th inst., requesting a report from me, giving such intermation as I may be posessed of, coming within the scope of the inquiries made by the Senate of the United States in their resolution of the 12th inst, I have the honor to submit the following, with your approval, and also that of the Hon. Secretary of War:

I left Washington City on the 27th of last month for the purpose of making a tour of inspection throughout some of the Southern States lately in rebellion and to see what changes were necessary in the disposition of the military forces of the country, how these forces could be reduced, and expenses curtailed, &c., and to learn as far as possible the feel ings and intentions of the citizens of those States towards the General Government. The State of Virginia being so acces

sible to Washington city, and informa-tion from this quarter, therefore, being readily obtained, I hastened through the State without conversing or meeting with its citizens. In Raleigh, N. C., I spent one day; in Charleston, S. C., two days; Savannah and Augusta, Georgia, each one day. Both in traveling and whilst stopping, I saw much and conversed freely with citizens of those States as well as In reply to a resolution adopted by the with officers of the army who have been Senate on the 12th, I have the honor to stationed among them. The following state that the rebellion waged by a por- are the conclusions come to by me : I am tion of the people against the properly satisfied that the mass of the thinking constituted authorities of the Govern men of the South accept the present sitpressed, that the United States are in tions which have hitherto divided the possession of every State in which the sentiments of the people of the two secrebellion existed, and that as far as could tions-Slavery and State Rights, or the be done, the Courts of the United States right of a State to second from the Union -they regard as having been settled for lished, and steps taken to put into effect ever by the highest tribunal (that of tive operation the Revenue laws of the arms) that man can resort to. I was tions of the States comprehended in the the smoke of battle has cleared away, inquiry of the Senate, the people in and time has been given for reflection, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, that this decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country, they receiving sas and Tennessee have reorganized their like benefits from it with those who op posed them in the field and in council Four years of war, during which the law was executed only at the point of the bayonet throughout the States in rebelthan under the circumstances could reallion, have left the people possibly in a condition not to yield ready obedience to the civil authority, the American people dave generally been in the habit of vielding small garrisons throughout those States

necessary, until such time as labor returns to its proper channel and civil authority is fully established. I did not meet any one, either those holding places under Government or citizens of the Southern States, who thought it practicable to withdraw the military from the South at present. White and black mu making commendable progress in restor- tunlly require the protection of the gen eral Government. There is such univerdoubt is entertained that they will at an sal acquiescence in the authority of the early period be in a condition to resume general Government throughout portions all of their practical relations with the of the country visited by me that the mere presence of a military force without In that portion of the Union lately in regard to numbers, is sufficient to main-

The good of the country requires that force be kept in the interior where there are many freedmen. Elsewhere in evince a laudable desire to renew their Southern States than at forts upon the sea coast no force is necessary. They ing many of them, the black troops, late ly slaves, demoralize labor, both by their advice and furnishing in their camp a reaort for the freedmen for any distance bor can maintain order in a given district. Colored troops must be kept in bodies sufficient to defend themselves. It is not the thinking men who would do violence toward any class of troops sent among local in character, not frequent in occur- the ignorant in some place might. The should have no protection from colored

soldiers. There is danger of a collisio

selves under which the freedmen will receive protection to which he is justly entitled, and by means of his labor make himself a useful and independent memthat is not as humiliating to them as colonies, and if such a course was pointed out they would pursue it in good faith. It is to be regretted that there cannot be a great commingling at this time between the citizens of the two sections, and par ticularly of those entrusted with the lawmaking power.

I did not give the operations of the

Freedmen's Bureau that attention I would have done if more time had been at my disposal. Conversations, however, on the subject with officers connected with the bureau, led me to think that in some of the States its affairs have not been conducted with good judgment or economy and that the belief is widely spread among the freedmen of the Southern States that the lands of their former own ers will in part, at least, be divided among them, has come from the agents of this bureau. This belief is seriously interfering with the willingness of the freedmen to make contracts for the coming year.

In some form the Freedmen's Bureau ls an absolute necessity until the civil iaw is established and enforced, securing to freedmen their rights and full protec tion. At pre-ent, however, it is inde pendent of the military establishment of the country, and seems to be operated by the different agents of the Bureau according to their individual notions. Everywhere General Howard, the able head of the Bureau, made friends by the just and fair instructions and the advice he gave, but the complaint in South Caroli-La was that when he left, things went on as before. Many, perhaps the majority, of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau advise the freedmen that by their own industry they must expect to live ; to this end they endeavor to secure employment for them, and to see both contracting

parties comply with their engagement. parties comply with their engagement.

In some cases I am sorry the freedmen's minds do not seem to be doubtesed of the idea that the freedman his the right to live without care or provision for the future. The effect of this befief in the division of lands is adjaces and ac cumulation in camps, towns and cities.— In such cases I think it will be found that vice and disease will tend to the ex termination of or great destruction of the colored race. It cannot be expected that the opinions held by men at the South for years can be changed in a day. Therefore the freedmen require for a few years not only laws to protect them, but the fostering care of these who will give them good

counsel and on whom they can rely. The Freedmen's Bureau being separa ted from the military establishment of the country, requires all the expense of a separate organization. One does not necessarily know what the other is doing, seems to me this could be corrected by regarding every officer on duty with troors in the Southern States as an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, and then have all orders from the head of the Bureau sent through department commanders .-This would create a responsibility tha would create uniformity of action through out the South, would ensure orders and instructions from the head of the Bureau being carried out, and would relieve from duty and pay a large number of employ-

ees of the government.

I have the honor to be very respect fully, your obedient servant.
U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

After the reading of Gen. Grant's re port Mr. SUMNER asked that the report of Gen. Schurz should be read. Sev. eral Senators objected on the ground that Schurz's report was too long.

Mr. SUMNER asked that they should begin reading it as it was a very impor-This would render the presence of tant document. He instanced the fact that the full report of affairs in Kansas was read in the Sonate, and that the pres ent report was much more important than that. He said the message of President Johnson, was like the white washing message of Franklin Pierce, on Kansas af-

> Mr. JOHNSON denied that there was any white washing in this report, which was a plain statement of facts. The Clerk commenced reading Schurz's report, when Mr SHERMAN moved to

> Mr. SUMNER argued that it should be read, declaring that Schurz was sent on a mission by the President, and had made a visit occupying time and extend-

> ing through different States, and had given a truthful report.
>
> Mr. SHERMAN admitted that the report might be able and interesting, but he would rather rend it than hear it read. Mr. DOOLITTLE thought Mr. Sum ner ought to qualify the statement that the message was intended to whitewash

> affairs that are worse than those of Kansan in the days of Franklin Pierce. He though Mr. Sumner could not mean that the affairs of the South were worse than those of Kansas. Mr. SUANER said he had nothing to

qualify, and reiterated his statement. colored persons who live by bartering Mr. DIXON denied there was any attempt in the message to whitewash the condition of affairs in the South, and said he could not suffer such a charge to go before the country without a protest.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he was pained cold evening, in a time of great revival to see a Senator from Massachusetts make in the church, this expounder made an apcharges of falsehood in saying the message was an attempt to whitewash the af-

In the midst of all of this, the stove, ag thought he would go into a letter by the jarring blows, rolled over-three different periods of the consultation charging the President with falsehood.—

the floor. Brother Lewis, a high man in At any rate his actions justified the applie He said there was no question before the thouse when he made the remark, and that the statement about white washing the voice of his minister came to him lareferred only to the document which was den with faith : read, and not to the policy of the Presi-dent. He denied that he had ever in public or private questianed the houesty or patriotism of the President.

Mr. DIXON accepted Mr. Sumner's Mr. TRUMBULL rose to ask that the debate should close as the confroversy but he dro ped it instantly, and, turning was not for the public interest. It was then voted that the report of

General Schurz should be printed. with the documents. The Senate then went into executive

session and soon after adjourned. HOUSE.

In the House last night Mr. WILSON, ciary Committee extending the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia .-The bill enacts that in the laws prescrib-District of Columbia, the word "white" be and the same is hereby stricken out; and after the passage of this act no per with, are hereby repealed and annulled.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected to the bill

being reported on. On motion of Mr. WILSCN the House suspended the rules for that purpose, and t was made the special order for the 18th of January next. He s id in reply to a question of order by Mr. Johnson that so far as he (Wilson) was concerned, he would allow a reasonable opportunity for debate.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts offered

the following resolution:
Resolved, That the House cordially concurs in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the necessities of the contraction of the currency, with a view to an early assumption of specie payments, as the business interests country will permit. And we hereby pledge our action to that end as speedily as possible. The resolution was agreed to-yeas 141, nays 6.

Mr. ASHLEY introduced a bill to enable loya! citizens in the State: whose constitutions were overthrown or subverted by the rebellion, to form a constitution and a State Government preparatory to resuming thier relations to the general diers. Seeing him wet to the skin, lying government. Referred to the Committee in the mud and water in his suffering to resuming thier relations to the general on Reconstruction.

Mr. WARD, of New York, introduced bim more comfortable.

a resolution declaring that notwirs anding Ws cut down a stout hickory tree, amy, that aboming barbarism of slavery, it should be swept from the Territory of this Republic if it takes the whole power of the government to do so, and to that end be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories take the whole subject into consideration, and inquire into the enduct of the United States officials in that Territory, and report by bill or otherwise such a law or remedy as the exigency of the case demands.

There was no formal action taken on the subject.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Penn sylvania, the House went into Committee of the Message to the Committee, and so much of it as relates to reconstruction .-

Referred to Select Committee,
Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, forbiding the payment of the tion passed, by 149 against 14.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the credentials of the Louisiana members elect, signed by Gov. Wells, and certified by Barbour of Virginia Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. DAWSON, from the Committee

on Rules, reported a rule allowing each member 875 for the long and 875 for the the whole scene, that respect for his presshort session for stationery. Mr. Wilson's bill from the Comittee on

Judiciaty, providing a Constitutional amendment to prohibit the payment of the rebel debt, was offered Mr. ROGERS, of 'ew Jersey, argued

that Congress could not interfere with the payment of debts by individual States. Mr. FARNSWORTH, thought the loyal people of any State should be taxed to pay the debts accured in the rebellion. Under the previous question the resolution was passed by a vote of 144 to 11.

Faith Extraordinary.

In Zanesville. Ohio. there are many must part an orderly and quiet people, many of them religious, having a church of their own, and an ebony minister, of

In the midst of all of this, the stove, ag

"Pick up the stove; the Lord won't

let it burn you."
Brother Lewis' mind was too filled up with miracles of faith he had heard that evening not to yield to the appeal of his preacher, and he grabbed the het stove,

faith, he exclaimed : "De hell he wont!"

Old Hickory.

All Americans are familiar with this sobriquet of General Andrew Jackson, yet very few know how it was earned by of Iowa, reported a bill from the Judi- the old hero. I happen to be able to inform your readers.

In 1836 I was intimately acquainte with Cal John Allen, United States ing the qualification of electors in the Agent of the Chickasaw Indians, residing in Pontotoe; and with his brother, Captain William Allen, then a morehant in the town. I learned from Captain Wilson shall be disqualined from votages, account of color. All acts of Congress, and all lews of Maryland in force in this Jackson, that he and his brother John and all ordinances of Washings served as soldiers in his escort in all his camped at the same fire, and messed with him during the Creek war. They were certainly great favorites with him; and he awarded them for their friendship by giving them lucrative appointments in the Chickasaw nation

while he was President. In conversation with Captain Allen about General Jackson, on one occasion, I asked him how he acquired the name of "Old Hickory?" I give his reply, as well as I can remember, in his own words :

During the campaign, which included the battle of Emuckfaw Creek, the army was moving rapidly to surprise the indians, and we were without tents. In the month of March a cold equinqueial rain fell on us, mingled with sleet, which lasted several days The General was exposed to the weather, and was suffering very severely with a bad cold and sore throat At night we bivouseked in a muddy bottom, while it was pouring down rain, which froze as it fell. My brother John and I, finding that he was very unwell, became uneasy about him, although he did not complain, and laid down upon his blanket by the camp fire with his solecudition, we determined to try and make

the law against polygamy, that abominable institution still exists, and is on the
increase in Utah, that it is the remaining

which the sap was rising, and peeled the lands and tenements, to wit: Let number (7),
ble institution still exists, and is on the
increase in Utah, that it is the remaining

forks and a pole, laid down a floor of bark

age of Ashland. and dead leaves, and roofed it, and closed one side, or rather one end, of the structure against the wind, with bark, and left one end open. We then dried our blank-ets and made him a pallet in the tent we had constructed. We woke up the General, and with some difficulty persuaded him to crawl in. With his saddle for a pi low, wrapped in our dry blankets, and his feet to the fire, he slept snugly and soundly all night, well cased in hickory

The next morning an old man came into camp with a jug of whiskey, with which, after imbibing quite freely himwith Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in the the whiskey would go. He seemed to with Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in the whiskey would go. He seemed to chair, on the President's Angual Me-sage, a kind-hearted, jovial and patriotic old chair, on the President's Angual Me-sage, a kind-hearted, jovial and patriotic old chair, on the President's Angual Me-sage, a kind-hearted, jovial and patriotic old chair, on the President's Angual Me-sage, a kind-hearted, jovial and patriotic old chair, on the President's Angual Me-sage, a kind-hearted, jovial and patriotic old chair, on the President's Angual Me-sage, a kind-hearted, jovial and patriotic old chair, on the President's Angual Me-sage, a kind-hearted, jovial and patriotic old chair, on the President's Angual Me-sage, a kind-hearted, jovial and patriotic old chair, on the President's Angual Me-sage, a kind-hearted, jovial and patriotic old chair, on the President's Angual Me-sage, a kind-hearted, jovial and patriotic old chair, on the President's Angual Me-sage, a kind-hearted, jovial and patriotic old chair, on the President's Angual Me-sage, a kind-hearted, jovial and patriotic old chair, on the President's Angual Me-sage, a kind-hearted, jovial and patriotic old chair, on the President's Angual Me-sage, a kind-hearted, jovial and patriotic old chair, on the President's Angual Me-sage, a kind-hearted, jovial and patriotic old chair, on the President's Angual Me-sage, a kind-hearted, jovial and patriotic old chair, a kind-hearted, jovial and patriotic of the Whole on the state of the Union, self, he gave us all a "treat," as far as resolutions refering the various branches in his country. While staggering about among the camp fires, full of fun and whiskey, he blundered upon our bickerybark tent, which immediately arrested his attention. After eying it for a momoment, he exclaimed :

"What kind of an outland'sh Indian fixin' is this ?" and gave it a kick which rebel debt. After a debate the proposi- tumbled lown the queer-looking structure and completely buried the old hero in bark. As he struggled out of the rains and fiercely looked around for the author

tinguished for his integrity, courage and strict veracity; and the above may be regarded as a true account of the crigin of he nickname of General Andrew Jack-

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald is responsible for the following:

"INTERVIEW RETWEEN THE PRESIDENT

the great and sudden change in the relation between the two races, but the systems are gradually developing them-Congress. It lasted for several hours, of the let owned by A. C. Swineford.

very nervous. Some of those thought he would go into a fit two

nally broke out as follows: rebels down in Alabame and other losties in the South are talking very str against the Union, and denouncin strong terms; can you not do bemain thing to put a stop to it there?"

'The President cooly replied: "I sae,
Mr. Sumner, that the white rebels in Bos."

ton are talking against the Union. | Can't you put a stop to it there?"
"This confused the Senator for a shor

time, but after twisting in his seat for a short time he again brake out as follows : "Mr. Johnson, the reports from the South show that the white rebels in almost every section ar insulting the freedmen. you think that Congress ought to do something to correct this evil ? "The President, with a significant wink

to the other gentlemen presens, replied : "Mr. Sumner, I notice by the papers that the white rebels in Cincinnati have been recently insulting white people there and knocking down one or two. Can't Congress do something to correct that evil ?" "It is needless to add that the stay of the Massachusetts negro monomaniae at the White House was of hort hduration

> SHERIFF'S SALE. JOHN SCOTT, Jr.

SAMUEL KRISTER.

By virtue of an order of sale in the above case, duly issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Asiland and State of Ohio, and to me directed, I will expose to sale, at public auction, on Saturday, January 13th, A. D. 1866, at the door of the Court House of said County, at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, the follows ing described lands an I tenements, to-bit ing described lands an I tenements, to wit :—
Being a part of the Scuth east quarter of section fifteen, township twenty-one and Range fitteen, bounded as follows: On the North by the lands of Obetz, on the East by the land of Heary Brandt, oh the West the road leading from Hayesville to Ashland, Containing one and three fourth [12] acres.

Ierms of sale cash Appraised at S.

J. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

Dec. 13-4w27pf\$7,50

SHERIFF'S SALE. In making Will am Miller

O. G. W. Echelberger. In pursuance of an order of sale in the as above case duly issued by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Ash. land and State of Ohio, and to me directed, I will expose to sale, at public auction, at the door of the Court House in said county of Ashland or

Ashland, on Saturday, January 13th, A. D. 1866, at 2 o'clock P M, of said day, the following

ge of Ashiand.

Terms of sale cash. Appraised at \$500.

J. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

December 6—4w26pt\$7.50

SHERIFF'S SALE. John S. Shearer et al. 1

Stephen Burd, et al. lp Partition N pursuance of an order of sale, in the

Common Pleas in and for the County of Ash-lattd and State of Ohio, and to me directed, I shall expose to Public Sale, on the premises; On Thursday, Jan. 4th, A. D. 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock r. M. of said day, the following de-scribed lands and tenements, to wit: The West half of the North-west quarter of sec-West half of the North-west quarter of section twenty one (21), township twenty (20), and Range fifteen (15), containing sighty acres; also twenty five acres off the North part of the West halt of the Southwest quarter of section twenty one (21) township twenty (20) and range fifteen [15], subject to the dower Estate of Catharine Burd as is contained in the fellowing metes and bounds, tr. wit: a part of the West half of the North west quarter of section number twenty one [27] township twenty [20] of Range fifteen [16], beginning at the Southwest corner of said quarter, thence with the South boundary of said quarter north eighty seven degrees best [Ne7°E] ten chains and thirty twen thinks to a post in the center of a lane; thence with the center of said lane North three degrees West center of said lane North three degrees \[N8°W] twenty four chains and seventy

of said quarter North ten chains to a place of beginning, containing ten and sixty one hund-dredths [10 61-100] acres; there being in both tracts thirty five acres of land.

Terms of sale—one third cash, one third in one year and one third in two years. The back payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

Nov 29, 1865 6w25pf17,50

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned is authorized to offer cold evening, in a time of great revival in the church, this expounder made an appeal on faith, the grouns and sobs of his the President and Senator Sumper on the President and Senator Sumper on the coased, being a town lot with two dwelling policy and tree. The terms stood main street, East

J. D. JONES, Ankland, O. Oct. 18, 1865-if: